

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. V.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, December 5, 1837.

No 43.

The Maine Farmer
IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance.
\$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.
No paper will be discontinued at any time, without
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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1837.

"Thinks I to myself."

We are indebted to a worthy and observing friend for many of the following hints.

When I see a farmer's sink spout without any vegetable or other matter under it for an absorbent, "thinks I to myself" the owner is either slovenish or careless, or both.

When I see a mass of chips accumulated in a farmer's back yard, remaining year after year, "thinks I to myself," if the coarser ones were raked out, they would serve for fuel, while the finer parts with the addition of soap-suds, &c. from the house would afford a valuable source of manure.

When I see a convex barn-yard, "thinks I to myself," there is comparatively but little manure made there.

When I see banks of manure resting against a barn during the summer season, serving only to rot the building—"thinks I to myself," that manure might be better employed.

When I see the drainings of a barn-yard finding their way into gullies and rivulets, while with small expense it might be thrown on to a valuable swell or declivity, "thinks I to myself," that farmer is blind to his own interest.

When I see a hog-yard not well supplied with materials for making manure, "thinks I to myself," that man suffers loss for want of care.

When I see a piece of hoed ground in a mowing field, and the turf stalks and stones that were carried out by the plough or harrow not collected together, "thinks I to myself," there is something slovenish in the case.

When I see ploughing done year after year in the same track by the side of a fence or gully, till a dyke of considerable height is thrown up, and of course a corresponding leanness in the interior, "thinks I to myself," there is a want of good husbandry.

When I see a stone-wall topped out with a single tier of round stones, "thinks I to myself," the upper foot in the height of such walls ought never to have been put on, and look out for dull scythes and loss of hay.

When I see fruit trees loaded with twice the top necessary for bearing well, and this perhaps partly dead, thereby keeping the needed rays of the sun from the under crop, "thinks I to myself," here is an indication of bad husbandry.

When I see stones piled around the trunk of a fruit tree, "thinks I to myself," here is an invitation to suckers and to mice, and if dull scythes should follow, it would not be strange.

When I see a total failure of a crop of Indian

corn, "thinks I to myself," if that man had bestowed all the manure and perhaps two-thirds the labor on half the ground, he would have had a fair crop, and a fine piece of ground for a crop of Ruta Baga the following year.

When I see a farmer selling his ashes for ten cents per bushel, "thinks I to myself," he had better have given the purchaser fifty cents to leave it for his corn and grain.

Warming Rooms.

The scarcity of fuel in many parts of the State makes the subject of warming rooms one of no small importance to those who have to purchase their wood at a dear rate. In the maritime parts, coal is now used to considerable extent, and in every part various contrivances are put into use, whereby the whole of the heat arising from the combustible substance used, may be saved. Close and open stoves—cooking stoves, of every form, shape and size—cooking ranges of brick—tin bakers and steam bakers, are the order of the day. Now we would not at present recommend or commend either of the ingenious contrivances in operation. No doubt they are all useful in some important particulars. As for ourselves, we like the good old fashioned comfort of the big back-log and fore-stick, and the proportional quantity of fair blazing wood. It may cost a little more, but then we are all of us willing to pay a small tax to gratify old prejudices. Our object in calling attention to this subject is to give those who use stoves a hint upon the subject of ventilation. Much of the unhealthiness which is thought to arise from the use of this article is on account of a neglect of properly ventilating the room. The air coming in contact with the heated body of the stove and the funnel, becomes dried,—the particles of dust, &c. floating about in it become burnt,—the temperature of the room is raised suddenly to a great degree; these things are injurious to health. Whatever mode may be used for heating, great care should be taken to keep the room of an equable temperature, and the air not deprived of its proper quantity of moisture. There are some constitutions that are invariably injured, and feel oppressed when brought into such an atmosphere. Keep comfortable but at the same time keep the air as pure as possible.

Treatment of Wounds on Horses.

MR. HOLMES:—I wrote a short communication, last spring, requesting information on the treatment of wounds on horses, &c., stating that I had a valuable beast badly wounded. I received no intelligence through the Farmer, except your note at the bottom of my letter;—but being successful, I will state my method of treatment, which you are at liberty to publish for the information of your readers.

When the beast was first hurt, I washed the wound a few days in strong soap-suds, which served only to irritate and inflame it;—finding this injurious, I concluded to try something more mild.—I then made a wash of elder, and with that I applied common lamp oil faithfully to every part of the wound. I then took dry white lead and pulverized it, and put on as much as would adhere to

the raw flesh by means of the oil. This operation I performed twice a day for some time, and afterwards but once a day. This simple application has perfectly healed the worst wound I ever saw on a horse—for when she got hurt, I was advised to kill her, as the wound was thought incurable.

The oil will keep off the flies, and the white lead forms a crust or covering that excludes the air and prevents irritation. A. H.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

Quere.

Does not Plaster imbibe a much more uniform quantity of moisture, and perhaps heat, from the earth, than other substances, and thus afford a sufficient supply for the nourishment of plants? I have noticed that in very wet seasons, plaster afforded no material support for the nourishment of plants, especially the potato. Hence I have thought that plaster did not act directly as a manure, but merely to imbibe the moisture from the surrounding earth, and thereby giving a constant supply to the plants; when the earth becomes too wet it produces no injury, and when too dry it absorbs a sufficient supply for the plant. Plaster is always moister than the surrounding earth when dry. What think you of it? AGRICOLA.

Monmouth.

Farmers' Faults.

MR. HOLMES:—I frequently see some of our most enterprising farmers—men who know how to make their farms flourish, and purses heavy—leave their sons nearly destitute of the means of improvement. I believe this is one great cause why so many young men leave the farm for some other pursuit. When they become free they are unfit to act for themselves; hence, they must either learn a thousand things by bitter experience, or else follow some other pursuit. The latter step was taken by your unfortunate correspondent.

When I was large enough to lift a hoe, an old broken one was given me; which was considered good enough, in those days. As I grew older, a hoe with a handle much too short was provided for me—and when I plead for a long handle, the reply was, 'O, your back is young, and can bend as well as not,'—so that now my back is as crooked as if I were seventy years old, or upwards.

I was never taught to perform any kind of mechanical labor pertaining to a farm,—a very important part of the education of a farmer. If I attempted to make or repair my hand-sled, it must be done without the knowledge of my father, as we were never allowed to touch his tools. Having no encouragement of this nature I soon began to plead a total want of mechanical skill, so that now I am frequently mortified when obliged to expose my ignorance, and want of skill.

My father would never permit me to go to mill—fearing I should loiter by the way, or injure the horse,—so I must use the axe or hoe and not think of looking any higher. To butcher a sheep, was more than I ever expected to perform. I have no recollection of ever doing any business for my father to the amount of twenty-five cents in my life. I have lost many a dollar since from this defect of my early education. With such treatment, I soon

Copy

became disgusted, and resolved never to become a farmer,—a resolve of which I have since repented a thousand times.

I am confident that I am not the only one who has changed his occupation on no other ground than this. I could point out many whole families that have left the paternal roof to seek their support from some other source. I may safely say that the man who is negligent of his business himself, and trusts it to his boys, is more likely to make good farmers of them, than the man who pays attention to his business and does not permit his boys to act for themselves.

There is a great neglect among many farmers in providing for the mental improvement of their sons. I doubt much whether the farmers in this State are providing better opportunities for the improvement of their children in useful knowledge at the present day than did their parents forty years ago. At that time comparatively less knowledge was necessary for a man to be engaged in the most lucrative employments, and if he had no learning he might pass along in the world, and acquire a handsome property. But at the present day it is not so. Education is open to all, and those who will not improve these advantages, will find themselves compelled to take their stand far below those now on the stage of action, endowed with the same degree of knowledge.

If farmers would wish their sons to become men, and farmers, too, they must give them some inducements to action, and instead of making mere tools of them for their own profit, strive to encourage and teach them to perform those duties which must soon devolve upon them.

There is no need that our young men should become anything and everything but farmers. There is no pursuit in which the scientific mind can have a greater field of investigation than agriculture. Powerful minds are engaged in investigating its principles as a science. Many of these principles which have been heretofore overlooked, are developed every day, and cannot fail to produce results highly interesting and beneficial. N.

Leeds, Nov. 16, 1837.

Corn.

Some new varieties, or improved kinds of corn appear at the present time to be attracting the notice of cultivators, and which promise well as acquisitions to the farmer. The value of corn as a general crop, and the importance to the agriculturists of selecting the best kinds, have given great interest to every attempt to improve this valuable grain. One kind which is only an improvement on the common variety, is the Baden corn noted for its number of ears on a single stalk, frequently producing six or eight, and we have seen notices of two stalks grown in highly manured and cultivated ground at Washington the past summer, that gave twenty-four ears, or twelve each. This valuable property of producing a number of ears, is the result of a continued series of experiments commenced more than twenty years since by Mr. Baden of Maryland, who invariably selected for seed those ears growing on stalks producing two or more ears, and thus what at first seemed the merest accident has become nature to the plant. This corn has been introduced into the rich prairies of Indiana and Illinois, and from the heavy crop produced, and the superior value of the grain must be considered of immense value to the west. We know of no more beautiful illustration of the improvement to be made in common things by well directed and persevering effort, this corn of Mr. Baden's; unless indeed the still longer continued efforts and equal success of Van Mons in the culture of fruit should be deemed an exception.

Another new variety is what is called the Winnebago corn, and was introduced to notice by Mr. Ellsworth, the Indian commissioner to the North Western tribes. It very much resembles the Baden corn in the number of its ears; and the Balti-

more Farmer imagines that by some mistake it has been attributed to a wrong origin, and that it is the identical Baden corn. The Winnebago corn has, however, been grown from time immemorial in the Indian country and there is, we think, no more reason to consider the Winnebago the Baden, than vice versa.

There is still another kind principally grown on the south shore of Lake Superior, which has been noticed by travelers, and lately in some of the farming journals of the country. This variety shoots up a number of stalks from a single root like the grasses, or wheat and barley, each stalk bearing at its end a single ear, as we sometimes now witness in suckers of the common corn.—For the sake of distinction it has been called the Lake Superior corn; like the Winnebago, it is a hardy, early variety, ears of course small, but when favorably located said to yield handsomely.

The necessity of selecting the earliest possible varieties for cultivation in this latitude, has the present year been forcibly illustrated to many of our farmers. Even the Dutton corn, early as that is acknowledged to be, when compared with common corn, has been found in many instances too tardy in ripening to escape the frosts which fell in some of the most exposed sections of this district. We have this fall seen a field of this corn, and the variety called the eight rowed yellow early Canada, which showed the difference of ripening between the two, and also furnished a curious illustration of the important part performed by the silk in the impregnation of the grain. Ears, the cob of which was large and perfectly formed, but which had just shown the silks at the frost of Aug. 5th, could be found in considerable numbers, without a single filled kernel upon them; the freezing of the silks entirely preventing fecundation.—*Genesee Farmer.*

History of Fairs.

The growing popularity of FAIRS for the Exhibition and Sale of Agricultural and Mechanical Products, renders particularly interesting the following account of their origin and progress in this country.

The increase and variety of the manufactures of Western New York—the richness of its Agriculture—and the enterprising spirit of the people generally—combine to urge us to propose for the consideration of our citizens the propriety of making calculations for holding Fairs in Rochester—whence from the facilities of communication, may be considered sufficiently central. Such exhibitions and sales excite emulation among the producers of the articles exhibited—while they arouse public attention to a proper estimate of the important interests which are thus brought in review.

Such projects require considerable time for maturity; and this which we here present is respectfully submitted for the consideration of those enlightened citizens who are usually most efficient in promoting the public welfare by encouraging every thing calculated to arouse the energies of the Farmers and Mechanics—the substrata of our national greatness.—*Gen. Far.*

Let us take a cursory view of the different fairs which have been held within the last half century, in the eastern section of the country, where they originated. In the southern and western parts of the United States, with the exception of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, none have taken place, at least so far as our knowledge extends. In the former metropolis praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Franklin Institute, to introduce public exhibitions of domestic manufactures, and every thing connected with science and the arts.—These exhibitions have now been crowned with the success which their projectors anticipated, and which they in reality deserved. The American Institute extends to their future, as it has to their former efforts, the right hand of fellowship; and whatever may be necessary to their aid will be cheerfully awarded. In Baltimore, last year, an effort was made to introduce into that city a fair, but we are informed that it proved an unsuccessful one.

The first fairs which ever came to the knowledge of the writer, in this country, were held in Londonderry, in New-Hampshire. This village was first settled near or quite a century ago, by a party of highly respectable pilgrims from the west

parts of the Emerald Isle; and from that stock have arisen some of the most eminent men of whom we can boast. We could name many of them, but one will answer our purpose. We allude to the Rev. Joseph McKeen, for seventeen years the learned and eloquent pastor of the first church in Beverly, and afterward the president of Bowdoin College, in Maine. His fame was in all the churches, and his life was one of usefulness and honor. The name of an American 'Derry Irishman, passes as current in the New-England States, as the notes of the Bank of the United States, previous to the removal of the deposits.

In Londonderry, or 'Derry, as it was called in those days, there was held, a little antecedent to "Thanksgiving," an annual fair, after the manner of those of Enniskerry in Ireland, at which all the country flocked to a focus, bringing with them the products of their industry, and the superfluity of their household goods, to be exchanged, bartered, and sold. These fairs lasted three days, at the termination of which, the Irish and Yankee customs were gently intermingled. The reel, the country dance, and all the sports incident to those portions of either country, were introduced. Parties were given, suppers were served up, mutual acquaintances were made, felicitations were reciprocated, lovers' vows were exchanged, marriages took place; and the results of these fairs were a sturdy race of husbandmen, whose superiors it would be difficult to find.

A word farther in relation to the fair of Londonderry. They were established under a statute law of New-Hampshire. We believe they are now discontinued. The last we have any positive knowledge of, was in 1807, thirty years ago, at which there were computed to be from 7,000 to 10,000 persons present. There were in exhibition, besides numerous horses, sheep, &c. 500 head of neat cattle.

In 1619, the first field of potatoes raised in America was planted in Londonderry. In the same year the foot linen wheel was there likewise introduced. In the Londonderry fairs, the first premium, in this country, was awarded for an exhibition of Merino sheep.

After a long interval of time, during which miniature fairs were extended in all parts of the Eastern States, but which were not attended with any special benefit to the community, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society opened the great fair at Brighton, which was annually celebrated for nearly twenty years. It is not necessary to speak of the immense advantages to that and the neighboring states, which accrued from those fairs. They stand recorded as a proud monument to their authors.

If it were not invidious to call by name the grand projector, the *field marshall*, the life and soul of the great project, we should say that Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, deserves more of his country, for his indefatigable industry, his scientific, theoretic and practical knowledge, than all his compeers in the premises. By his example, a stimulus was given, which extended to all the practical yeomanry in Massachusetts, cheerfully backed by the intelligence and wealth of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex, Worcester, &c. Such men as the venerable Pickering, the Parsonses, father and son, the Derbys, the Princes, and a host of kindred spirits, lent their money, their aid, and their counsel to the cause; and the beneficial effects arising therefrom are now fully developed. Massachusetts stands behind none in the excellence of all that pertains to agriculture.

Almost simultaneously with the Brighton fairs were held others in that section of the country, among the most distinguished of which were those of Essex county, and Rockingham in New-Hampshire. They all tended to the same effect, and their results were precisely what were expected and intended to follow.

During the last month, a fair, on a different principle, has been held in the old cradle of liberty, in the city of Boston. Stimulated by the exertions and success of the American Institute of New York, the inhabitants of that metropolis and the surrounding country have followed in its wake. Every nerve was strung and every power of the artisan was placed in requisition, to make the fair worthy the occasion and the ancient metropolis. Nor did it fail. It was the pride of the Eastern country. No less than seventy thousand visitors

attended and its receipts were more than twelve thousand dollars, which, after defraying the expenses of the exhibition, were distributed in premiums to the competitors.

Ten years since, the American Institute of the city of New York determined, after mature deliberation of its managers, to introduce into this city an exhibition of the domestic manufactures of the country. The plan was no sooner determined on than adopted. A vigorous effort was made by the young and enterprising members. They made a rally among the artisans of the city, and a very efficient fair was, a few days thereafter, held at Masonic Hall.

Such was the success at this exhibition, that the Institute determined to hold others each succeeding year; all of which have been attended by crowds from all parts of the country. A new era commenced after six years, and the fairs were transferred to Niblo's Garden, at the corner of Broadway and Prince street.

A wider scope was here given for the display of every article connected with the mechanic arts, agriculture and machinery. Artists from various parts of the country here deposited their products for exhibition and competition, and the fairs of 1834 and 1835 were crowned with such success, as to induce the managers to hold out farther inducements, including gold and silver medals, diplomas, &c., as prizes for the best articles brought together at the present and future exhibitions.

At the fair of 1836, the ninth from the commencement, a magnificent display was made, including almost every possible article of handicraft work, and agricultural products. A steam engine was placed in operation, which propelled a multitude of machines, brought from the interior of the state, and many places in New-England, besides those invented and manufactured in the city. There were more than twelve thousand articles in exhibition; the fair lasted nine days; more than sixty thousand visitors attended; and twenty-eight gold, and one hundred and thirty silver medals, besides more than two hundred diplomas, were awarded. The receipts for tickets amounted to over \$6,200.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mangel Wurtzel.

Mangel Wurtzel is a kind of red beet, not liable to be injured by disease or insects, and proof against the changes of seasons. It requires loamy loose soil, and abundance of short and rich manure. It gives no unpleasant taste to milk or butter, (an objection which may be urged against turnips, and most kinds of cabbage)—quite the reverse. Pigs, as well as milch cows, are fond both of its leaves and roots. Sixteen or twenty perches under it, will support a cow, allowing her sixty pounds weight per day, for the five winter months; and half a lb. of seed will sow these twenty perches. From the 20th to the end of April, is the best time for sowing the seed; and those of you who are not likely to have your ground at that time ready, should sow in a seedling bed, in order to transplant when the ground is prepared; and in this case you should not put out the plants until they are about an inch in diameter, else they will not arrive at full size. The best way, however, is to sow the seed where it is to remain, and the process is as follows:—

Prepare your land as if for drilling potatoes—open the drills eighteen inches or two feet distant, the deeper the better, unless there is yellow clay at the bottom—fill them with short manure—cover them with four or five inches of earth—roll them lengthways, and then on the smooth and level top make hills with the dibbling stick, two inches in depth and about twelve inches apart, and into every hole drop two seeds, which are to be covered as the work proceeds. When the plants are about 2 inches high, you are to draw out from each hole the extra plant or plants, leaving of course the strongest and healthiest plant behind. Keep them clear from weeds, but do not earth them. If any of the plants appear to run to seed, pull them out, and transplant into their room, after stirring up the earth, and applying a little fresh manure, (and to the want of attention to this point the comparative failure of transplanted crops is to be attributed) other plants of mangel wurtzel, rape, cabbages, or Swedish turnips, which should always be in a reserved seedling bed, in case of failure in any crop. In September pull the leaves—[cutting them close to the crown will cause the root to rot if left in the

field during the winter]—and give them to your cows, sheep, and pigs. You will find that they make a good substitute for greens or spinach.

The following is Mr. Meadow's calculation of produce:

Drills 2 feet distant,	220 plants per perch—
Plants 2 feet distant,	23,280 per acre.
Drills 2 feet distant,	147 plants per perch—
Plants 18 inches distant,	23,580 per acre.
Drills 18 inches distant,	294 plants per perch—
Plants 1 foot distant,	47,040 per acre.
Drills 18 inches distant,	252 plants per perch—
Plants 11 inches distant,	40,320 per acre.
Drills 18 inches distant,	196 plants per perch—
Plants 18 inches distant,	31,360 per acre.

You may safely calculate on 30,000 plants per acre. If you average the plants at 3 lbs. each, which is much too low, you will have 90,000 lbs., or about 40 tons, not of a watery substance like turnips, but a firm nutritious food.—*Farmers' Mag.*

The Leaves of Mangel Wurtzel should not be Pulled.

At Hohenheim an experiment has been made the past summer to ascertain comparatively the best plan to be pursued with the cultivation of Mangel Wurtzel—whether it was more profitable to pluck off the leaves about a month previous to the clearing the roots from the ground, or allowing them to retain their leafy honors until the period of their being taken up; and the following is the result of two equal portions of a field on which the systems were tried:

On the 11th Oct., by leaves,	756 lbs.
5th Nov. ditto, at time of securing the roots,	272
Ditto, weight of roots,	4472

Total, 5500

The other portion of the field yielded, at the time of securing the roots,

5th of Nov., by leaves,	894 lbs.
Ditto, weight of roots,	4948

5842

On that moiety of the field where the roots had been untouched, there was a diminution in the produce of leaves of 134 lbs., but an increase of 476 lbs. in the roots; and even supposing that the leaves have equally nutritious properties with the roots, yet there is a superiority in favor of the system of permitting the root to come to maturity before depriving it of leaves of 242 lbs., or about 6 per cent.—*ib.*

The difference between using Bricks in a Dry or Wet state, for Masonry.

Proprietors who are about to have brick buildings erected, will do well to attend to the following statement—the purport of which is almost universally neglected, even by the few persons who are aware of its importance.

"Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantages of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall twelve inches thick, built up of good mortar, with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect, than one 16 inches thick, built up dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization; and, on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand."

Masons or bricklayers are sufficiently well informed on this subject; but it would seem that they care very little about the durability of their work—and there is at least one reason why they are very unwilling to use bricks in a proper state.—Bricks to be saturated, will absorb so great a quantity of water, that their weight becomes greatly increased, and consequently the labor of handling and laying them. And unless proprietors were willing to make a considerable addition to the price paid for laying dry bricks, the workmen would be greatly the losers by the change.

The proof of the above position may be seen in almost every instance of the pulling down of a

brick house, of modern and ordinary construction. The bricks which form the walls above ground are easily detached from each other, and cleared of the very weak and crumbling cement between; while in the walls of the cellar, or of the foundation courses, which were always in contact with moist earth, and therefore the bricks were kept moist, they are so closely cemented together, that they can scarcely be separated and cleared of the old mortar.

The necessity of keeping up moisture until the cement has had time to "set," is seldom more regarded in the plastering of houses. This operation is often executed in the hottest and driest weather, so that all the moisture of each coat is evaporated in a day or two. Theory would inform us, that if laid on in damp and cool weather, or after the close of summer, that plastering would be far more solid and durable.—*Farmers' Register.*

Extraordinary Wheat.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, through the medium of your interesting paper, to introduce to the consideration of the public a most singular and prolific species of Spring Wheat. Two years ago, Mr. Jeremiah Bowling of this place received fifteen grains of this wheat from a distant part of the Union, which he sowed last spring a year, the result of which was sufficient to induce him to save what he had reaped for seed for another year. Last Spring, after giving a small quantity to a few of his friends, he sowed what remained of the product of the fifteen grains which produced, when gathered, a half bushel and a half peck—the half bushel weighed thirty-three pounds. Some persons may consider this yield almost incredible, but all surprise as to this point must cease, since it is known as an established fact, that more than forty stalks have sprung from one grain. The growth of this wheat is exceedingly luxuriant and rapid, and its blade and stalk are fully as strong and heavy as Rye or Barley. The grain is about twice the size of the common wheat, and is of a white and flinty nature. I am of the opinion, and I think every practical farmer will also be convinced, when he sees the peculiar energy of its growth, that it possesses in its nature a power which will always shield and defend it against the ravages of the fly—that greatest scourge which has ever visited our fair and fertile Valley. I hope that the attention of the farming community will be directed to this new species of wheat, for I conceive that no pains ought to be esteemed too great to restore to our country that abundant prosperity, for which our farmers now so patiently and so ardently labor.

AN OBSERVER.

[The wheat here spoken of must be the *Barbary* wheat. We sowed this spring about half a gill of it, which we obtained through the kind offices of a friend, but not a single grain of it came up, owing we presume to its vegetative powers being destroyed by long exposure to dampness in its protracted voyage to this country. Without any exception it was the largest and best looking variety of wheat we ever beheld, which added no little to our mortification at its not vegetating.]—*Far. & Gard.*

Egyptian Wheat.

The following paragraph, showing the very curious mode in which this wheat was introduced into the Wisconsin Territory, is taken from the Chicago American, of 14th October:

"We have received a specimen of Egyptian wheat, raised this season on Rock River. The seed was taken by our informant from the crop of a bird of passage, and this is the second season in which he has cultivated it. Four or five seeds were all that he put into the ground the first season, and this year he has a garden spot full of it. It has three pronged stems, and is a beautiful and superior production."

Flour coming.—More than 17,000 bbls. of flour arrived from up the river on Tuesday, and 13,500 yesterday. During the whole week 35,654 whole barrels have arrived at the different landings, besides several hundreds half barrels. This quantity we believe is unusually large. Large quantities remain behind. During the week thus far, all kinds of produce have been brought to market in great abundance.—*N. Y. Express.*

Wheat is selling in Hallowell at \$1.50 a bush.

AGRICULTURAL.

Penobscot County Ag. Society.
Report.

To the Standing Committee of the Penobscot Agricultural Society on Stock.

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed by you for the examination of Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves, having attended to the duty assigned them, beg leave to report—

That as the Penobscot Agricultural Society was formed for the purpose of fostering every thing connected with the great staples of the Country, there can be no intention to run down one breed of cattle, nor any manufacture to favor another, but all must have a fair chance of being heard in their own defence, and those whose merits are in all points superior, will be adjudged so by the examining officers of the society and the premiums awarded accordingly.

In the remarks your Committee offer, they do not mean to condemn any breed of cattle, or brand them as worthless, far from it, they mean however, to express an honest opinion, that the County of Penobscot is asleep as to its own interests, in fostering such a pigmy race of cattle as now exists, when by slight exertions, and at a comparatively trifling cost, a much better breed can be obtained. It is objected that the cost of imported or improved breeds is beyond the means, and therefore not within the reach of the poor Farmer. Then we say to him, join yourself to others, till by a small sum of each one of the company so formed, a large and sufficient amount may be produced to accomplish your object, and this without distressing any one of the number.

There is no cow so miserable, but that some one as poor may be produced from the neighboring counties, said a farmer to one of your Committee at the last Fair. Should this be to us a matter of congratulation? We should certainly think so, if we look only to the fact that so many are willing to keep two poor miserable cows of the common breed, when one, good one of that, or of the improved breeds, would afford more milk, more butter, and more cheese at one half the expense of keeping.

Your Committee were never more sensible of the fact, that poor stocks are the glory of some Farmers, than they have been the present season. In this respect, the condition of the farming interest in this county, is lamentable indeed. Can we with good respect of success as a Society, say that this breed shall be made better? Let the Society begin by purchasing one or two good Bulls of improved breeds, have them stationed at some frequented places, so that those who are unable to obtain crosses in any other, may in this way have an opportunity. Those who wish to have the character of the stock improved in our country, must be active in this matter, or we shall soon be in a worse condition than we are in already.

The Committee are happy to make a few exceptions to the foregoing remarks, which they do with more pleasure, because it shows conclusively that a small number are awake to this source of the Farmers's profit—a good stock. But there must be a thorough *Reform* before we shall be satisfied that animals are valued by the farming community in proportion to their make, size, and general good qualities. That they are valued now chiefly because they are cows, or oxen, without possessing any distinguishing marks, is too evident to be denied.

Your Committee regret, that among the animals presented, they could find no one entitled to the first or second premiums offered by the Society for Milch Cows.

The 3d premium—of \$2, on milch cows was awarded to J. P. Smith of Garland on a dark red cow of good size, the common blood of the country.

The premium of \$3 offered for the best three years old Heifer, was awarded to Thomas Brown of Corinna, for a large well marked animal, slightly crossed with Durham blood.

The premium of \$2 offered for the best two year old Heifer was awarded to Henry Butman, Esq. of Dixmont, for a handsome specimen of the pure Durham blood—in full milk.

The premium of \$1 for the best one year old Heifer, was awarded to Stephen Vickery, of Glenburn—large common blood.

The premium of \$1 for the best Heifer calf was awarded to H. Butman, Esq. of Dixmont. This calf out of the two years old Durham heifer of Mr. B. is also a pure blooded and a fine animal.

Mr. Butman also presented a beautiful specimen of the Durham crossed breed (half blooded) two years old, which went conclusively to show the vast improvement there will be in crossing that breed upon our common bloods. Mr. B. is certainly deserving of much credit for his exertions in introducing the pure short horned blood into this part of the country, still we hope this is only the beginning and that others from his example may be induced to go on do likewise.

Before we close this report we would give a concise description of a good milker, and a good cow, which we take from the Dictionary of Arts; "Broad in the forehead; eyes, black; horns, wide spread, smooth and slim; neck, slim deep and straight; belly, large, deep and barrel shaped; thighs full; udder capacious and projecting backward; udder veins, large and distinct; teats of good size, not too short, nor too long; legs round and clean, with short stout joints; hoofs, broad and thick." And we will add dark colored nose. In addition to being a good milker, a cow of the above description will also prove to be a fine beef animal.

We think the Society should require at the next Fair, that with each cow presented for premium there should be a certificate as to her temper as a milker, the average quantity of milk she has given per day for the five months preceeding the show, the food she had, the amount of butter or cheese made from her in the above time, and the amount of milk necessary to make a pound of butter in each of said months. This information should be called for, and without it no cow presented should be entitled to receive a premium.

If these suggestions of your Committee are adopted, the interest of future reports upon this branch of the Farming interest will be increased, emulation will be encouraged, and the labors of the committee will be essentially aided in the just distribution of the Society's premiums.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. COOMBS,

EBEN'R GREENLEAF,

JEDEDIAH KIMBALL,

Bangor, October 10th, 1837.

Sub Com. on Stock.

Report on Butter and Cheese.

The Sub Committee on Butter and Cheese have attended to the duty assigned them, and have tasted the pleasure of a full performance.—In quantity and quality, the exhibition of the substantial articles entrusted to this committee, was highly satisfactory and honorable, and encouraging—and gave evidence of ability of our worthy dairy women to gratify the most fastidious taste. Butter and cheese presented for premium, was in general excellent and worthy of praise—Which the committee hereby award to each and every individual. We had here, unequivocal evidence that if we have poor butter and poorer cheese to contend with upon our tables—the fault is in ourselves and not in our soil, or climate, or situation. Maine can produce all the raw materials for the manufacture of these articles in perfection, and it is morally wrong for any to nullify and destroy these gifts, by unskilful, careless and negligent preparation. The purchasers are many and all willing to give full price for these articles, and they have a right to demand for their money something better than a mixture of salt, butter milk and an oily substance, which by *courtesy* and *forbearance* has been called butter. If our market could exhibit at all times such butter and cheese as the committee found in the society's room on the occasion, we should hear less complaints of rancid butter and tasteless cheese, and even our Graham families, we think, would not be alarmed at the sight of a Butman potatoe beside a plate of the yellow butter of Penobscot. The committee feel under obligations to those superintendants of dairies who have been willing to exhibit their doings to the inspection of the public and thus set an example to all those who intend to distribute their surplus amongst the people—great improvement in these articles has been manifested for several years past, but we need a united effort on the part of both buyers and sellers to raise the standard to

its proper height. Let this standard for Penobscot be such, that we shall feel as proud of our butter and cheese as of our boards and shingles—and be as noted for our good farms as for our good lumber.

The committee award premiums as follows:

For June Butter.

1st. Premium Samuel W. Knight, Garland.

2d " " Wm. Peabody Corinth.

3d " " Henry True, Exeter.

For Fall Butter.

1st. premium Chandler Eastman Exeter.

2d " " Samuel Clark, Stetson.

3d " " Jona. Barnard, Exeter.

Cheese.

1st. Premium Jona. Barnard Exeter.

2d " " Chandler Eastman Exeter.

3d " " Wm. Peabody Corinth.

All which is submitted.

EDWARD KENT,

J. M. BURLEIGH,

WM. EDDY,

Sub Committee.

Science.

GEOLOGY. No. 3.

The doctrine of *central heat* is one of great extent and is fully believed by nearly all Geologists. By experiments made by scientific gentlemen in this country and in Europe, the temperature of the earth is found to increase at the rate of about two degrees for every hundred feet, in the deepest caves and mines. Very recently at Geneva, in France, the earth was bored 682 feet, for the purpose of obtaining pure water, and very accurate experiments were made by means of a self-registering thermometer, as to the temperature at different depths; when it appeared that the progression of temperature was 1° and 9-10 every hundred feet. If the heat increases, as professor Silliman remarks, at the same ratio to unknown depths, a little over 2 miles from the surface water would boil, at about 10 miles the earth would be red hot, and probably at the depth of 200 miles any known substance would be in a state of fusion. If it be said that we do not know the heat to increase below the depth examined and that it is the wildest theory to suppose the vast body of the earth's centre to be an incandescent mass;—to what other cause, it may be replied, can we satisfactorily assign earthquakes? The crust of the earth is frequently shaken and broken to pieces from some immense internal disturbing cause, seeming exactly like steam or some gaseous element struggling to find its way to the surface. The horrid crash like the rattling of carriages, which precedes an earthquake, is probably occasioned by the rending of the rocks or the parting of the strata through which the confined vapor is forcing its passage. It is well known that the smallest quantity of water accidentally communicated to the melted metal in a furnace, will cause an instantaneous explosion like that of gunpowder.

In 520, when the city of Antioch was overthrown by an earthquake and 250,000 people are said to have been destroyed, a raging fire broke out which covered the surface of the ground in that vicinity for 1400 square miles, and subterranean thunders were heard through all the country between the Red and the Black sea. The most extraordinary earthquake in modern times is that which destroyed Lisbon in 1775. It first shook all Europe and part of Africa, then was felt across the Atlantic ocean, in the West Indies and the United States; or wonderful as it may seem, this earthquake affected at least one quarter part of the globe. It can be demonstrated that the cause which produced this shock must have been seated at least midway from the surface to the centre of the globe. Earthquakes were more frequent formerly than at present. We have not time to mention others. It is worth notice, however, that all the earthquakes in New-England, the shocks have invariably proceeded in a line from the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, that is, in a direction from the N. W. to the S. E.

We have, perhaps, still stronger evidence of the existence and energy of central fire in the two hundred volcanoes, scattered like so many safety-valves all over the surface of the earth. In 1783, one of the Iceland volcanoes poured out a stream of lava sixty miles long and twelve broad, the largest current of which we have any account. The most extraordinary eruption in modern times took place in 1815, in Sumbarra, one of the Molucca is-

lands, and extended perceptible evidence of its existence over the whole of the Moluccas, Java, a considerable portion of Celebes, Sumatra and Borneo, to a circumference of 1000 statute miles from its centre; while with its more immediate activity it produced astonishing effects. In India, full 300 miles distant, it seemed to be awfully present. The sky was overcast at noonday with clouds of ashes, and the sun enveloped in an atmosphere whose palpable density it was unable to penetrate. Amidst this darkness, explosions were heard at intervals, like the report of artillery or the noise of distant thunder, as far as Sumatra, 970 miles distant from the volcano. Hot springs are found in all countries, and at great distance from volcanoes. Their water is perfectly pure, and the heat would seem not to be owing to the decomposition of any mineral substance.

Perhaps some light on this interesting subject is presented by the apparent state of the moon and other heavenly bodies. Lofty volcanic cones and extensive streams of lava seem to mark its whole surface. From a large volcanic mountain in its southern limb, a stream of lava has been measured 600 miles in extent. It is the calculation of Baskwell that the face of the planet presents the evident appearance of the ruins of a former habitable globe, torn by the agency of volcanic fire.

In the comets, again, the intense energy of fire is also apparent. It has been conjectured by some astronomers that these bodies exhibit the appearance of worlds in the process of formation; that as they become cooler, their orbits lose their eccentricity and that then they take their places in some of the systems. On the 8th of November, 1572, Tycho Brahe and Cornelius Gemma saw a star in the constellation of Cornucopia, which became, all at once, so brilliant that it surpassed the splendor of the brightest planets and might be seen even at noonday. Gradually this brilliancy diminished until the 15th of March, 1573, when without moving from its place it became utterly extinct. Its color, during the time, exhibited all the phenomena of a prodigious flame—first it was of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy paleness, in which its light expired. It is impossible, says Mr. Sommerville, to imagine any thing more tremendous than a conflagration that could be visible at such a distance. It was seen for 16 months. Another instance of the same kind was observed in 1604, when a star of the first magnitude suddenly appeared in the right foot of Ophiuchus. It presented, like the former, all the phenomena of a prodigious flame. The late Dr. Good observes, that worlds and systems of worlds are not only perpetually creating but also perpetually disappearing. It is an extraordinary fact, that within the period of the last century not less than 13 stars in different constellations seem to have totally perished, and 10 new ones to have been created.

The last principle in Geology to which I shall call your attention, is, that the earth has existed through countless ages, that it has been peopled with successive generations of animated and vegetable creations, which have been, at remote periods, repeatedly destroyed. This, the most interesting topic in Geology, has recently received great attention from scientific men. The doctrine, at one time, was supposed to conflict with the Mosaic account of creation. They seem, however, reconcilable in more than one way. If the six days of creation, mentioned by Moses, be taken strictly and literally, they appear not to agree with the recorded history of the earth, as written in the different strata that compose its crust. They are to be interpreted in the same way as those passages which were supposed to conflict with the true system of astronomy. The Bible is written popularly.

The crust of the earth has been divided by Geologists into four great divisions—the primitive, the intermediate or transition, the secondary, and the tertiary. The primitive class consists of those rocks that lie deepest in the earth, are of a crystalline character, possess no organic remains, are called primitive because they are supposed to be the first formed, and consist mostly of granite, with some kinds of slate and limestone. The transition class lies next to granite, and is composed mostly of the broken and water-worn fragments of the first class, connected by an earthen cement,—and called transition, as the world is supposed during this formation to be passing from a chaotic to an

inhabited state. In this class of rocks we begin to find imbedded vegetables and animals of the lowest order. It consists mostly of sandstone, slate, and trapstone; which last is supposed to be of igneous or volcanic origin. The third class of rocks lies above the other two and consists of certain kinds of limestone, slate, coal and chalk. This is by far the most interesting class and contains the most perfect impressions of vast numbers of vegetables and whole races of the most extraordinary animals. The last class lies above the rocks, and is the earth, made up promiscuously from the ruins of the others, and contains also the remains of extinct varieties of animals and vegetables. These four classes are divided into many others, amounting to about one hundred in all, beginning with the granite and ending with the alluvial earth upon the surface. When the strata are found together, their order is invariably the same, following each other like the regular succession of the letters of the alphabet.

It is to be noticed that the primitive rocks, such as granite, which lie ordinarily at the foundation of all the others, have in numberless instances broken through the upper strata, and now constitute the highest mountains. This no doubt was done by the vast expansive force of heat generated in the central regions of the earth. In some parts of the world it has been noticed that the granite itself has been broken up and its surface covered with melted lava. This distinctly appears in the south of France and among the great mountains of South America. The base of the Andes appears to be granite to the height of about 12000 feet, all above that is volcanic matter, which has burnt through the granite and piled up the mountain to about 20,000 feet. If the surface had remained as created in its original order, we should have only been acquainted with the upper strata of the crust, which would have been smooth and level, without mountains, streams or rivers. But the upheaving and breaking through of the central masses has exposed the edges of all the other strata, has brought up to the surface the metallic substances from their deep seated foundations, and has given to us all the beautiful varieties of hill and valley, river and fountain.

It appears very evident from the examination of the deltas and islands formed at the mouths of rivers, the accumulation of ruins at the base of precipices and declivities, the filling up of seas and lakes, the wearing down of rocky strata from waterfalls, and from the examination of other results from the active cause now in existence, that the present surface of the globe is about 6000 years old. But upon penetrating the surface we are struck with astonishment to witness the vast remains of vegetables and animals of which history gives us no account. For while the flood of Noah may furnish a solution to some of these events, it was too recent and of too short duration to account for the appearances which lie deep in the earth.—Allowing to the causes now in action on the earth, their most intense energy in former ages, we are struck with surprise in estimating the length of time necessary to produce the vast formations and deposits that we every where find.

There are mountains two miles high, and of great extent, composed almost entirely of massive animals, in the order in which they seem to have lived and died. Sandstone is formed at the bottom of some lakes in Scotland at the rate of six inches in a century, and there are deposits of it in that vicinity 3000 feet thick. At this rate of formation, therefore, these must have taken 600,000 years to accumulate.* The formations above the primitive are like so many successive floorings, each in its time uppermost, and covered with organic remains peculiar to that age, and rising in succession from the lowest to the highest bed with more and more perfect forms of organized beings. Geologists discover at least half a dozen different creations. For instance, not a single vestige of the mammalia animals, found in the tertiary formation, occurs in the secondary, and none of the reptiles of the secondary in the transition rocks; and so with other classes. The transition class contains the remains of marine animals of the lowest order, destitute of locomotion and possessing only the simplest conservative functions. As we ascend in the secondary

* But do not our geological friends here suppose a continued action of causes for this immense period, while all the rest of their theory speaks of a perpetual conflict of elements?—Ed.

class we find the scale of creation enlarging and in some of the upper strata between the lime and chalk formations appear the most gigantic reptiles. A description of these monsters look more like romance than reality, and could hardly be believed if their disintegrated skeletons were not repeatedly found.

Five species of a reptile called the Plesiosaurus have been discovered; they are about 20 feet in length, with serpent like necks nearly as long as the body. The Megalosaurus, or gigantic lizard, 40 feet long and 12 feet high. The Hylaesaurus had a row of fringes on its back 17 inches in length.—The Iguanodon is pronounced by Cuvier to be the most extraordinary animal yet discovered. It has the shape of the lizard—is between 60 and 70 feet long, and has a horn on its head like the rhinoceros; one of its leg joints measures 34 inches in circumference, and it is possessed of enormous claws. These reptiles seem to have been numerous in some places. The upper or tertiary formation is also full of the bones of gigantic animals, belonging to another race called the mammalia, such as the megatherium, the mastodon, the mammoth, and extinct races of the elephant. Prodigious quantities of their bones are found in Siberia and all along the coast of the Northern Ocean. The ivory tusks dug out of the ground are even quite an article of commerce. The different bones of the animals have been collected and put together, and the entire skeletons may be seen in many of the museums of this country. Not an individual of any of these species has ever been found alive on the face of the earth. But the entire carcass of one of them was found a few years since in Siberia, firmly imbedded in the ice, which was thawed out during a warm summer. Its hide was covered with long bristly hair and a short woolly substance.

In the vast variety of fossil remains not a human bone has been discovered except in the upper soil of the earth; although it has been ascertained by examination of battle fields and places where man has perished with beasts, that his bones possess the same property of resisting decomposition as other bones. The conclusion is irresistible that he was not created until a recent period. We may therefore look upon the other formations as preparatory to the birth of man, while he seems to be one of the links in that vast chain of being beginning with the physical and extending forward—we know not where. It is enough that we can look back through the records of creation, and discover in their infallible archives the parts of a grand design, appropriate to the development of a great end. Indeed there is no science which presents objects that so powerfully excite our admiration and astonishment. We are led almost irresistibly to speculate upon the past and future condition of our planet and on man its present inhabitant. What various reflections crowd upon our minds; if we carry back our thoughts to the time when the surface of our globe was agitated by conflicting elements, or to the succeeding intervals of repose, when enormous crocodilian animals scoured the surface of the deep or darted through the air for their prey, or again to the state of the ancient continents when the deep silence of nature was broken by the bellowings of the mammoth and mastodon, who stalked the lords of the forming world and perished in the last grand revolution that preceded the creation of man.

In conclusion, therefore, even from this hasty sketch of the sciences, it may be seen that they are not altogether devoid of interest or use, and that they claim from us some degree of attention among our other pursuits. In a practical point of view they are important. What do we know about our mineral resources? Is not a great portion of this State, this continent, a sealed book? If golden harvests have been reaped by the successful speculator in his explorations of timber, may not a still greater await those who shall explore the earth and her mines? To the traveller, in particular, they open in every step new wonders of creation. The mountain and the valley, the precipice and the cavern, yield their treasures to the scientific enquirer. Even the lowliest pebble that is trodden under foot is full of interest: for it has inscribed upon it in legible characters the history of its creation and its changes. If the poet has said that "an undevout astronomer is mad," the same can be as truly asserted of him, who looking at the wonder-

ful formation of our earth, the creation and disposition of its various metals and substances, and their adaptation to our wants and our luxuries, fails to trace in them the power, the wisdom and the benevolence of an Almighty Creator.—*Bangor Jour.*

Summary.

CANADA. The political affairs of Canada seem to be approaching a crisis. Arms have been resorted to, and blood has been spilt. On Wednesday, two weeks since, six persons were arrested at Montreal, charged with treason and rebellion. The royal cavalry of Montreal were despatched to St. Johns to arrest two persons, one of them a Post master—and on their return with their prisoners they were waylaid by several hundred armed men. Shots were exchanged—the cavalry routed, and the prisoners rescued. It was thought martial law would be proclaimed in the disaffected districts.—Arrests have also been made in Quebec, viz, Norbert Morin, chief director of rebellious proceedings in that city, Chasseur, Printer of the '*Liberal*,' and three others. The charge is for seditiously contriving, &c. to disturb the Queen's peace, bring her government into contempt, and alienate the affections of her subjects. In St. Cesaire, the people had resisted the execution of law, and declared no more courts should be held or warrants issued, and Mr. Chaffers, a magistrate, proclaimed the district to be in a state of rebellion. Several wagon loads of rifles are said to have been transported to St. Mary's from the U. States, for the inhabitants, and sold at \$5 each.

Later accounts from Montreal state that four companies of the Royals and a party of Royal artillery, with two field pieces, attended by the Deputy Sheriff and several magistrates were despatched to the scene of the rescue of the prisoners as above stated. They found traces of blood in the field where the assailants had been posted. The dwelling houses on the road were all deserted. Scouts were seen on horseback, who disappeared as the troops advanced, and men women and children were seen going off right and left—the men armed. A party of 30 horsemen were chased to the woods and escaped after exchanging several shots, and at Booth's Tavern 100 insurgents were met, who all made off, except four taken prisoners.—Three other arrests had been made in Montreal, and a warrant taken out for the arrest of the great agitator, Papi-neau. It is said that the persons arrested have given important information, that will enable the government to suppress the insurrection without further bloodshed.—Though it is believed by many who are acquainted with Canadian affairs, that the troubles are but just commencing.—*Ken. Jour.*

Marl in Maryland.—The discovery of large deposits of green sand, or Jersey marl, on both the eastern and western shore of Maryland, is among the valuable fruits of the late authorized Geological Survey by Prof. Ducatel. It has also been ascertained that there are immense beds of oyster shells on and around the sites of ancient Indian settlements. Millions of bushels may be converted into lime for manure.

Meteors.—The N. Y. Gazette says that a gentleman who sat up all night on the 12th and 13th ult. to watch for the annual display of shooting stars, notwithstanding the moon shone with unusual brilliancy, counted between 2 o'clock on Monday morning and twenty minutes past four, *fifty-one meteors of various degrees of brilliancy*, some of them very beautiful.

The last case of absence of mind. A necromancer, a few mornings since, when dressing for breakfast, drew the arms of his coat over his drumsticks, and putting his pantaloons on where his coat should be, walked leisurely down stairs upon his hands, with his feet in the air.—*New Era.*

A Small Family.—On Wednesday night six hundred and forty-seven persons slept in the Astor House, and by the bye, were not crowded. How many villages are there in our country, that make considerable show, that do not contain more than this number.—*N. Y. Express.*

The brig Nobie, of 200 tons burthen, has been recently chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society, and is now receiving a cargo for the colony at Cape Palmas. It is expected she will sail on Monday next, with between 90 and 100 emigrants.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society from Sept. 20th to Oct. 20th, amounted to \$8,083 57, including a legacy of \$6,166 60 from the late Wm. H. Ireland of New Orleans.

The St. Louis Republican estimates the population of Missouri at half a million by the year 1840. The Cincinnati Republican thinks that in ten years the West will have the physical and political preponderance.

Bread for Horses.—It is said, in a Paris paper, that have been proved by experiments, that 1000 kilogrammes, or 225 pounds of oats, made into 430 loaves, and two of these loaves given daily to horse, will keep him in a better condition than six times the same quantity of oats given to him in a raw state.

We understand that the Chamber of Commerce of this city, at its meeting last evening, resolved that a communication should be addressed to the President of the United States, respectfully requesting that he would introduce to the notice of Congress, the subject of establishing a line of cruisers all along the coast during the winter season for the purpose of protecting our commerce against the possible depredations of pirates, as well as for the purpose of aiding vessels in distress. The loss of life and property, and the sufferings which are experienced every winter on our inhospitable coast, call loudly for measures of this kind. In some cases the crews of vessels are nearly all frost bitten by exposure to the cold, so that they are unable to work; and many a disastrous wreck could be prevented by the timely aid of a few fresh hands.

A Fact for the Ladies.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal mentions, as a fact interesting to the ladies, as it is certainly favorable to union and harmony, that five out of seven of the prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary are bachelors.

Mr. Lovejoy, who was killed in the riot at Alton, is a native of Maine, and a graduate of Waterville College. His widow, according to the last accounts, remained senseless, with but little hopes of her surviving the shock.

Bricklayers are getting \$3.50 per day in Crand Gulf, Miss. The editor of the Advertiser says he is authorized to say that fifty to one hundred bricklayers could obtain immediate and constant employment.

A Storm.—A terrible hail storm visited Peoria (Ill.) on the 26th ult. Trees torn up, houses thrown down, quantities of wild fowl killed, &c. In Bureau county, a few miles north, the rain fell in torrents and covered the ground two inches deep.

MARRIED.

In Seasmont, Rev. Joseph Hastings, of Stow, to Miss Mary Pattee, of Seasmont.

In Monmouth, Mr. Sanford S. Winslow to Miss Mary T. Wilcox.

In Livermore, Mr. Orin Luce to Miss Elenor C. Rowell.

In Augusta, Mr. Marcus V. Reynolds, of Sidney, to Miss Almira Hamlen.

In Topsham, Capt. Mathew Patten to Mrs. Susan Sumner, of Bowdoinham.

DIED.

In Bloomfield, Miss Rhoda Fletcher, aged 41—Mr. William Fletcher, aged 46.

In Newcastle, Mrs. Rachel Sewall, wife of Rev. Jotham Sewall, Jr. aged 43. Mr. Henry Cargill, aged 70.

In Livermore, Miss Susan Wing, aged 16.

In Leeds, Mr. Thomas Stinchfield, aged 90.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
At market 1000 Beef Cattle, 400 Stores, 6000 Sheep, and 1070 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Extra at \$7 00—first quality \$6 00 a 6 50—second quality 5 25 a 5 75—third quality 4 00 and 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50—No. 1, 5 00—No. 2, 4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10—Two year old 15 a 20—Three year old 20 a 28.

Sheep.—We quote lots as follows—\$1 50, 1 62, 1 88, 2 12, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows. At retail 8 for sows and 9 for barrows.

WANTED

At the HALLOWELL HOUSE three Girls.—One who is acquainted with cooking, will receive a liberal compensation. 43
Nov. 29, 1837.

GLASS.

40 Boxes 7 by 9 Waterford GLASS just received and for sale by T. B. MERRICK.
Hallowell, Nov. 28, 1837. 43

NOTICE TO PORK GROWERS.

The public are informed that I intend to keep my imported Bedford BOAR for the accommodation of those who wish to improve their breed of Hogs. Terms \$1.00. J. W. HAINS.
Hallowell, Nov. 30, 1837. 43

NOTICE.

Three or four Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply to BENJ. EMMONS, Hallowell.

TO LET—a part of a Dwelling House to accommodate a small family. Nov. 30. 43.

MARROWFAT PEAS, SEED CORN, &c. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

500 bushels Dwarf field Marrowfat Peas; 20 do. early Washington do.; 10 do. Blue Imperial do.; 5 do. White Cranberry Beans; 3 do. Red do. do.; 1 do. yellow six weeks Beans; 50 bushels Golden Straw, or the Malaga Wheat; 20 bushels good early Canada Corn—for which cash will be paid at my Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell.

R. G. LINCOLN.
Oct. 25, 1837. 38

BOOTS AND SHOES.



LEVERETT LORD, No. 3, Mechanics' Row, has just received his fall and winter supply of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of all descriptions. Men's and Boy's Thick Boots, a superior article, and just the kind,

—warranted for the season. Ladies' and gentlemen's Rubbers;—Lasts—Boot Trees—Blackings—Shoe Findings, &c.

Custom work done as usual, at short notice.
Hallowell, Nov. 27, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply. Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY AGE.

The publishers of the Age proposes to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be \$1.50 for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, \$1.25.

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25 of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

* * In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at \$1 for the session, or seven copies for \$6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expenses. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices. **GEO. W. HAINS.**
Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837. 41

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, together with a wood lot, and a good out pasture, comprising in the whole about 130 acres. It will be put low, and the payments made favorable to the purchaser. He will also sell with said farm 25 tons of hay—six or eight cattle—from fifty to sixty good sheep, and a lot of farming tools, if wanted. The stock and tools will be put at such a price that the purchaser can make a liberal profit on each, especially the stock, whether it be wintered or sold again. Three or four hundred bushels of roots can be had with the above on reasonable terms. **J. CURTIS.**
Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1837.

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice to the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the Stone Shop in Winthrop village, where he is now ready to do any work that may be called for in his profession.

He takes this opportunity to say to those who may favor him with their custom, that particular attention will be given to horse-shoeing. His thorough experience in this branch of business, enables him to speak with confidence, and he can assure all who call on him that their Horses will be shod in a superior and workmanlike manner. Horses that interfere, and such as have corns and quarter-cracks, &c. will be shod and dealt with as they should be for the good of the beast, and the benefit of his owner. Those in want of first rate axes can be furnished at the stone shop. This branch of business will receive attention at all times.

The old customers of the Stone Shop are particularly invited to call, as nothing on his part shall be wanting to sustain the credit of the shop, and merit the patronage heretofore given to it.

DUDLEY AVERY.

Winthrop, Nov. 14, 1837.

DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

T. B. MERRICK has just received a large supply of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Linseed and Spermin Oil, which will be sold low.
Hallowell, Oct. 20, 1837. 37

WOOL—WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

July 11, 1837. 23tf

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by **A. F. PALMER & Co.**
No. 3, Kennebec Row.
Hallowell, June 22, 1837. f20c16.

STOVES.

Cooking Stoves of the latest and most approved patterns; Box Stoves; Cylinder do.; Olmstead's Stove, a new and excellent article for Parlors; Rathburn's Parlor Stove with Urns; Franklin do. do.; Fire Frames, assorted sizes.

The above are offered at a very small advance from Boston prices. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves, at **A. H. ALLEN'S**, 3 doors North of the Gardiner Bank, Gardiner.
Nov. 9, 1837. 41

FRESH DRUGS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchant's Row, has just received a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which will be sold low.
Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837. 25

NOTICE.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark brown COW, small size, with white legs and tail and a star in her forehead—a bell hung with a wooden bow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BENJAMIN STICKNEY.

East Hallowell, Nov. 10, 1837. 3w42

GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds,
Is undoubtedly superior to any other article heretofore offered to the public; as it has never failed of giving relief in any one case, where it has been taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort are well known in this vicinity, and its qualities highly approved by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, a few Certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with those diseases for which it is designed.

This may certify that I, a citizen of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, have made use of a portion of **Sears' Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort**, prepared by **T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller**, perhaps, one half of a viol, and do say that it is decidedly superior to any other medicine I have ever made use of, (and the kinds are many I have used) for a cough. It has cured me of a cough I have had for some time, also a little child of mine who had been for some time past, severely afflicted with a cough is completely cured by making use of the same, so that from a good opinion of my own, and in accordance with the above trial, I am prepared to recommend its good qualities to any who may be suffering under the above complaint. **STILLMAN THORP.**
Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

This certifies that during last winter I was very much troubled by a cough and obscurities in breathing, occasioned by a cold which I caught at a fire at the foot of Winthrop street last winter, and was entirely cured by two or three drops of **Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort**, prepared by **T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller**, and will take this opportunity of recommending it to all who are so troubled. **L. H. NICHOLS.**
Hallowell, May 17, 1837.

On the inside wrapper are to be found many remarkable instances of cure, in addition to the above. **DIRECTIONS.**—Keep the bottle closely stopped.—Before using, let it be well shaken.

An adult may take a tea-spoonful morning and evening, and half a tea-spoonful at noon—Children from 10 to 12, half—those from 5 to 7, one fourth, and those from 2 to 3 years of age, about one eighth that quantity. It can be taken in sugar, molasses, or honey, or taken clear. If the bowels are costive, take small doses of Castor Oil or manna and senna. Let the diet be light and nutritive, and the exercise (if the patient can bear it) frequent but moderate.

A few doses are generally sufficient to cure a common cold. If seasonable application be made to this Vegetable Pulmonary Syrup of Liverwort, and the above directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

In the most distressing and violent cases of Asthma and Phthisis, from one and a half to two tea-spoonfuls repeated, if necessary, once in fifty minutes, will seldom fail of giving immediate or complete relief. Patients of a weak constitution may begin with less doses than above directed, and gradually increase them; and some may find it necessary to take more than the quantity above stated.

The direction to every genuine Bottle is signed by **H. Fuller**, and his name stamped in the seal. The outside label will be signed by **T. B. MERRICK**, Hallowell, to whom all orders must be directed.



B. T. CURRIER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Would inform the citizens of Hallowell and vicinity, that he intends remaining at the **NORRIS HOUSE**, so called, on Second street, during the winter, where he will at all times hold himself in readiness to perform every necessary operation for the improvement and preservation of the human teeth, by filling with gold, silver or tin; and he will insert the Incurruptible Porcelain Teeth with little or no pain attending the operation.

He has lately received a new supply of Stockton's premium teeth, which are the best artificial teeth now inserted.

B. T. C. has the honor to refer to **Drs. Neal and Theobald**, of Gardiner; **Drs. Putnam and Prescott**, of Bath; and **Drs. Lincoln and Cushman**, of Brunswick, where for some months past he has practiced with success in his profession.
Nov. 25, 1837. 42

THRASHING, SEPARATING, & WINNOWERING MACHINE.

The subscribers would respectfully give notice to the Farmers of the United States, that their Machine for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, is now in successful operation, both in Maine and Massachusetts. The Machine performs the different operations of Thrashing out the grain, separating it from the straw, and winnowing it from the chaff, in the most natural and perfect manner. It is cheap, simple, and durable, and not liable to get out of repair.

It occupies a space eight feet long, and two feet four inches wide. The Thresher is of the usual height. The Machine handles all kinds of grain equally well, both mowed and reaped. It may be propelled by Horse, Steam, or Water Power. Any further information respecting the above Machine, will readily be furnished, on addressing **J. A. or H. A. PITTS**, Winthrop, Maine. Should any one be doubtful about the power and utility of the above Machine, they are respectfully requested to read the following statements, from some of the best and most respectable farmers of Massachusetts.

JOHN A. PITTS.

HIRAM A. PITTS.

I hereby certify that I have had **Pitts' Machine** for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my barn. The above Machine was put in operation 25 minutes past 12, M., and 15 minutes before 6 o'clock, the Machine had thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of Oats. The Machine was propelled by **Pitts' Portable two-horse Power.** **JONATHAN WHITCOMB.**
Stow, Oct. 9, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had **Pitts' Machine** for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, in operation at my stable. The Machine was put in operation 15 minutes before 8, A. M., and thrashed one hour at a pull:—1st hour, 32 1-2 bushels; 2d hour, 34 1-2 bushels; 3d hour, 39 bushels; stopping for dinner at 12 o'clock, having thrashed and winnowed, in a most perfect manner, and to my entire satisfaction, one hundred and six bushels of oats in three hours. **SAMUEL B. THOMAS.**
Worcester Temperance Exchange, Oct. 14, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have employed **Pitts' Machine** for Thrashing and Winnowing Grain. It performed the work in the most perfect and expeditious manner, as follows: two hundred seven and a half bushels of Oats in four hours and thirty-four minutes; seventeen bushels of Wheat in forty-three minutes; fifty-one and a half bushels of Rye in one hour and twenty-seven minutes. I further certify that fifty-two bushels of the above Oats were thrashed in one hour. I cheerfully recommend the above Machine to the notice of Farmers. **ELIAS HULL.**
Millbury, Oct. 17, 1837.

I hereby certify that I have had **Pitts' Machine** for Thrashing, Separating, and Winnowing Grain, to thresh a lot of Oats at my barn. The Machine was put in operation on the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and run and thrashed as follows: 1st, one hour and eight minutes, 56 bushels; 2d, one hour, 44 bushels; 3d, one hour, 49 bushels; 4th, one hour, 43 1-2 bushels; 5th, thirty-three minutes, 24 1-2 bushels;—thrashing and winnowing, in four hours and forty-one minutes, two hundred and seventeen bushels. The work was performed in a very handsome manner and to my entire satisfaction. No grain was found passing off with the straw, or scattered out from any part of the Machine, where it should not. I cheerfully recommend the above machine to the notice of grain growers, and doubt not it will more than realize their most sanguine expectations. **JOSIAH WOODWARD.**
Millbury, Oct. 20, 1837. 42

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

IN SENATE, March 16, 1837.

The Joint Select Committee to which was referred an order of March 9, 1837, in relation to the subject of Private Corporations, have had the same under consideration, and report a bill which is herewith submitted, and the committee recommend that said bill be referred to the next Legislature, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in all the newspapers which publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively, the last publication to be previous to the first Wednesday of January next.

RUFUS SOULE, per order.

IN SENATE, March 17, 1837.

Read and accepted, sent down for concurrence.
J. C. TALBOT, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 18, 1837.

Read and accepted in concurrence.
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An act authorizing individuals to avail themselves of corporate powers in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any two or more persons may have a corporate name, sue and be sued, appear, prosecute and defend, to final judgement and execution, in all courts and places, whatsoever; may have a common seal, which they may alter at pleasure, elect all needful officers and make all by laws and regulations, consistent with the laws of this State, necessary and proper for the due and orderly conducting their affairs, and the management of their property, under the limitations, restrictions and regulations hereinafter provided.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any two, or more persons wish to avail themselves of the powers described in the first section of this act, they shall severally sign a certificate, which shall contain the name of the corporation to be created, the names and respective places of residence of all the corporators, the amount of the capital stock intended to be used, and the amount owned by each corporator, and the general nature of the business to be transacted by such corporation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no corporation shall be deemed to have been formed under this act, until a certificate made as aforesaid shall be recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County where such corporation shall be located, in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection; and if the business of any such corporation is carried on in more than one County, a copy of said certificate shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the Registry of Deeds of each of such County. And if any false or incorrect statement shall be made in any such certificate, the corporators shall take no benefit under this act, but shall be liable in the same manner as general partners.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the Registry aforesaid, the corporators shall, for six successive weeks, publish an attested copy of the certificate before mentioned, in some public paper printed in the county where such corporation may be situated, and if no public paper be printed in said County, then they shall publish the same in any public paper printed in an adjoining County; and if said publication be not so made, or if the same proceedings be not had upon every renewal or continuance of any such corporation beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, in either case, the corporators shall be liable as general partners.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever any corporator shall assign, or otherwise dispose of any portion of the capital stock of any corporation, created under this act, such assignment, or other disposal, shall be null and void, unless the instrument of conveyance be duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds, and an attested copy thereof published in the same manner as the certificate, mentioned in the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That during the continuance of any corporation under the authority of this act, no part of the capital stock

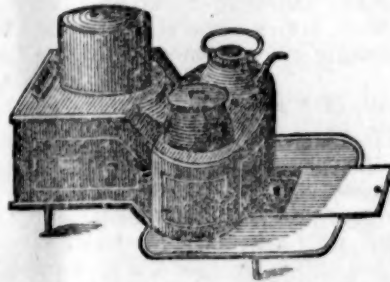
thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom, nor shall any division of interest or profits be made, so as to reduce such capital stock below the sum in the certificate, creating the corporation; and if at any time during the continuance, or at the termination of any such corporation, the property or assets shall not be sufficient to pay the corporate debts, then the several corporators shall be held responsible as general partners for all sums by them in any way received, withdrawn or divided, interest thereon from the time they were so withdrawn respectively.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That in all cases, where any corporator shall become liable under this act as a general partner, and shall have paid any corporate debt, he shall have his remedy against the other corporators in equity before the Supreme Judicial Court.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give corporators under it any right, except those specified in the first section hereof, which they did not possess as individuals.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.
6w—38

S. G. LADD,
No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH
AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—
STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND
PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S
PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES
AND JAMES' IMPROVED
COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL
STOVES and GRATES.
Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwelling, Shops, School Houses, &c.
Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.
Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.
Hallowell, Oct. 7, 1837. 35.

HALLOWELL HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the above spacious and well known House, where he will be happy to receive both acquaintances and strangers, and will use every exertion to gratify the wishes and make their stay comfortable.

Twelve or fifteen members of the Legislature can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms at the same prices as at Augusta, and conveyed to and from the State House free of expense.

B. HODGES.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837. 40

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

LIME---LIME.

The subscriber having made arrangements with a Manufacturer and Dealer for a permanent and constant supply of the above article, can and will sell in any quantity lower than can be purchased on the Kennebec.

N. B. His Lime will be of the Lincolnville white, Camden Canal (a new and much approved Brand) and Thomaston (Blackington Rock) Brands; and in all cases new and in good order direct from the kilns.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Hallowell, Oct. 21, 1837. 37

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

We have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood, we believe, that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at \$1 for the session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a Tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print about the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a Daily paper at \$1.50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no higher than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged \$1.25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not, we shall issue a Tri-weekly.

The lists of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, in both Houses; and also an abstract of the daily proceedings of Congress.

LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

KENNEBEC, ss.

Taken on Execution and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the sixteenth day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel kept by Benj. Shaw, Jr. in Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, all the right in Equity which Robert Potter has to redeem a certain tract of Land situated in said Gardiner, and bounded as follows: on the north side of Cobbosseecontee River, being lot numbered and marked one hundred and twenty-five, H, bounded northerly by the Horse Shoe Pond road, so called.—Also one other piece of land situated in said Gardiner, being part of lot No. one hundred and twelve, on the north side of Cobbosseecontee river, and bounded thus—Northerly by that part of said lot conveyed by R. H. Gardiner to Thadus Hildreth, late deceased—Easterly by lot No. one hundred and six—Southerly by the Horse Shoe Pond Road, so called; and westerly by that part of said lot No. 112, conveyed by said Potter to Annis Hildreth—excepting therefrom a small piece in the South-west corner of said described land, five rods on the road and extending back therefrom nine rods, containing about 39 acres more or less, same being mortgaged to R. H. Gardiner, for \$293.

E. MARSHALL, Deputy Sheriff.

November 11th, 1837. 41

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I have this day sold and relinquished to my minor son, EDWARD P. BRIGGS, his time, during the residue of his minority; and he is fully authorized to receive his own earnings; and the public are hereby informed that I shall not be responsible for any debts of his contracting, of whatever description they may be.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Greene, November 22, 1837. 42